



READINESS NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme: NDA Strengthening, Country
Programming Support and Project Pipeline Development in Somalia

Global Water Partnership Organisation

SOM-RS-002

July 2023



Table of Contents

Acronyms and Abbreviations	3
Executive Summary	5
Chapter 1: Introduction	8
1.1. Climate Finance Context.....	9
1.2. Objectives of Climate Finance Needs Assessment Report	10
1.3. Methodology	11
1.4. Outline of the Report	12
Chapter 2: Climate Change in the Context of Somalia	13
2.1. Weather Patterns	13
2.2. Climate Change Hazards, Impacts and Vulnerability.....	13
2.3. Future Climate Projections	15
Chapter 3: Institutional and Policy Framework.....	17
.....	17
3.1. Direct Access Entities in Somalia	20
3.2. Current Climate Finance flows to Somalia	20
3.3. Policy Environment.....	23
Chapter 4: Capacity Building, Knowledge Management, and Climate Action	30
4.1. Capacity Building for Climate Finance Coordination	30
4.2. Strategic Frameworks for Low-Emission Investment	31
4.3. Adaptation Planning	31
4.4. Pipeline Development.....	32
4.5. Private Sector Engagement	35
4.6. Civil Society Organizations	35
4.7. Knowledge Sharing and Learning	36
Chapter 5: Readiness Vision, Needs, and Recommendation	36
5.1. Institutional Capacity (SWOT Analysis)	36
5.2. Readiness Needs	37
5.3. Readiness Action Plan.....	40
References	43

Acronyms and Abbreviations

COP	Conference of Parties
DINA	Drought Needs Assessment
EU	European Union
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FIL	Financial Institutions Law
FMS	Federal Member States
FPs	Funding proposals
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GWP	Global Water Partnership
HDI	Human Development Indicators
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative
IDPs	Internally Displace People
IFI	International Financial Institutions
LDC	Least Developed Country
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
MFI	Microfinance Investment
MOECC	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change
MSMEs	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	National Adaptations Programme of Action
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCCP	National Climate Change Policy
NDA	National Designated Authority
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDMP	National Disaster Management Policy
NDP-9	The ninth National Development Plan

Readiness Needs Assessment Report

NDSS	National Durable Solutions Strategy
NEP	National Environmental Policy
NGAP	National Gender Action Plan 2023-2025.
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PC	Provisional Constitution
PMU	Project Management Unit
RNA	Readiness Needs Assessment
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	United States Dollar

Executive Summary

In 2009, the Copenhagen Accord defined the overall scope of future climate finance pledges: climate policies and actions in developing countries should be supported with USD 100 billion per year of new and additional public and private finance by 2020. Since then, several concepts have stressed the need for climate finance readiness. The GCF Readiness Programme provides support to developing countries to achieve one or more of the following objectives: 1) Capacity building for climate finance coordination; 2) Strategic frameworks for low-emission investment; 3) Strengthened adaptation planning; 4) Paradigm-shifting pipeline development; and 5) knowledge sharing and learning.

Over the years, many countries have developed national approaches to climate finance management. This report provides an assessment of the state of climate finance readiness in Somalia examining the institutional and policy environment, current funding, financial flow, their respective sources, and assessing the potential for accessing additional funding. The objective of the assessment is to understand the climate finance readiness of Somalia and identify gaps and opportunities. The report seeks to inform future planning and investment undertaken in this area by the government of Somalia and its development partners.

Climate Policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks in Somalia

The Somali government's commitment towards effective climate action and environmental protection has been reflected lately in the development of regulatory frameworks. Critical sector policies and legislations have been developed to tackle climate change issues and environmental degradation.

The government of Somalia established the National Designated Authority (NDA) – the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change a demonstration that the institutional and policy environment are quickly evolving.

Access to Climate Finance

There are no national Direct Access Entities (DAE) in Somalia. Climate finance flows to Somalia is through intermediaries (Regional and International Access Entities).

Somalia's NDC include cost estimates for key climate adaptation and mitigation interventions. The NDC estimates that Somalia needs USD 48.5 billion over 10 years for adaptation interventions in eight sectors (agriculture and food security, water resources management and public health, disaster preparedness and management, marine environment, energy, forestry, human settlements, and infrastructure). Mitigation interventions will cost around USD 7 billion over the same period. To put NDC figures into context, climate-related development finance flowing to Somalia in 2020 was USD 285 million (out of USD 3.4 billion in 2020 total development assistance), and all climate-related development finance flowing to Somalia over the past 20 years added up to USD 1.5 billion. The difference between the current flows of roughly USD 300 million per year to the requested USD 5 billion a year seems impossible to overcome. The limited flows of climate finance to Somalia are attributed to capacity constraints (institutional, technical and policy constraints), among others. To access

national and international climate finance sources Somalia needs to address these limitations.

Somalia's readiness vision is to attain improved access to international climate finance by enhancing the country's ability to plan for, access, deliver, monitor, and report on climate finance.

This Readiness Needs Assessment report has identified the following readiness gaps in Somalia:

- Somalia does not have a national climate finance strategy or policy.

There are no guidelines in place to and integrate gender transformative approaches in planning, budgeting and implementation of climate-financing/ investments.

Although the MOECC is national institution response for climate responses in the country, there is no central institution with a mandate to coordinate the access and delivery of climate finance in the country.

- There is no knowledge in monitoring climate finance flows to Somalia which presents a strong need to develop tools for monitoring climate finance flows to the country.
- Somalia cannot directly access international climate finance because there are no accredited DAEs in Somalia.

Somalia has capacity constraints in meeting international fiduciary standards (sound financial management, transparency, independence, and professional standards), gender equality and social & environmental safeguards.

- The private sector has had limited engagement in climate change initiatives in the country.

Stakeholders have a limited capacity to integrate gender transformative approaches in climate adaptation planning.

- There is a lack of comprehensive and in-depth gender analysis to inform integration of gender transformative approaches across climate adaptation and mitigation sectors.
- Women and youth have limited participation in climate change adaptation planning, financing, and implementation.
- Somalia has inadequate experience in measuring, reporting, and verifying domestic, private, and international climate finance.
- There is limited knowledge and tools for gender responsive planning and budgeting in climate actions/investments

Knowledge sharing and learning activities are ad-hoc and need to be systemetised through a climate-related knowledge management platform.

- Somalia lacks a climate investment framework.

Somalia also lacks the capacity to measure the amount of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the country. There is no MRV - Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems across the different sectors in the country.

Somalia has limited capacity to design, plan and implement gender responsive /transformative climate-related projects beyond a narrow range of sectors.

- Somalia faces challenges in developing a pipeline of bankable projects, which could help increase climate related investment in the country.

Section 5.4. of this report presents the recommendations or the readiness action plan needed to address the readiness gaps/needs listed above. Addressing the readiness gaps of Somalia, the country's access to more financial resources (national and international). Therefore, it is paramount to enhance the capacities of the relevant institutions for the effective mobilization and disbursement of mobilised funds towards climate adaptation and mitigation activities in Somalia.

Chapter 1: Introduction

Climate change is one of the most important environmental and developmental issues of this century. It is also recognized that climate change poses a global risk to peace and security.¹ Furthermore, the impacts of climate change have already increased the physical insecurity of vulnerable communities. This is particularly true in fragile and conflict-affected settings, including Somalia, which are highly vulnerable to climate change. The effects of climate change could adversely affect political stability, food security, economic growth, and human mobility. Climate change aggravates fragile situations and may hinder reconciliation and peace building efforts. Therefore, Somalia faces dual threats of conflict and climate. The interaction between these factors poses risks that can overburden nascent state institutions.

In the last three decades, rainfall in Somalia has been erratic and unpredictable. The country is one of the most food insecure countries in the world due to prolonged internal conflict, recurrent droughts, low agricultural yield, among others. According to the Humanitarian Response Plan 2021, approximately 2.6 million people were displaced within Somalia and over 2.65 million people faced high levels of food insecurity across the country, largely driven by the effects of localized floods, below-average rainfall, a worsening desert locust infestation and the economic impact of COVID-19. In the past 30 years, Somalia has suffered eight major droughts that have caused substantial human and economic losses. A Drought Impact Needs Assessment (DINA) conducted in 2018, estimated that the damages were more than 3 billion USD.² These impacts have been particularly felt by the poorest and most vulnerable. In 2022, Somalia experienced the worst drought in over 40 years as four consecutive rain seasons failed. Over 7.1 million Somalis (close to 50% of the population) faced crisis-level food insecurity or famine which led to over 2.9 million Internally Displaced People (IDPs), and loss of more than 14 million heads of livestock.

Climate change disproportionately impacts on women, youth, and vulnerable groups which was also highlighted in Somalia's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA). Often, they are also relatively more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change due to social systems such as gender division of labour, unequal access to both material and non-material resources, diminished participation in decision making, both in political and private domains.

Given the threat climate change poses to the livelihoods of the communities and the sustainable development of the country, the Government of Somalia, with the support of international partners, has taken measures to address the impacts of climate change. Somalia submitted its NAPA in 2013 and its first National Determined Contribution (NDC) in 2015. The updated NDC of the country was submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention (UNFCCC) in July 2021. The country remains committed to achieving the targets set out in the documents despite the challenges and circumstances of the country. Although climate adaptation is the main priority of the country, Somalia is committed to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 30% compared to a business-as-usual scenario

¹ [A New Climate for Peace – Taking Action on Climate and Fragility Risks.](#)

² [Somalia drought impact and needs assessment](#)

(BAU) by 2030 as per its updated NDC. This is an ambitious emissions reduction target, but the NDC is clear that its achievement is dependent upon international public and private support. The revised NDC also includes detailed adaptation measures in the areas of agriculture, water, health, disaster risk management, coastal zones, energy, forestry, infrastructure, and transportation.

Despite the commitment to address climate change, Somalia faces a range of challenges out of which one of the main challenges is accessing international climate finance. The climate finance landscape is difficult to navigate for countries like Somalia with limited technical and institutional capacities. The complex sources of climate finance – multilateral climate funds such as Green Climate Fund (GCF) have their own access requirements and structures. Somalia receives a relatively small volume of international public climate finance. The government, civil society, private sector, and international partners agree that Somalia needs to improve its capacity to access international climate finance.

Therefore, this readiness assessment report takes stock of the current policy, institutional, and technical scenario in Somalia while identifying key capacities and gaps. The report will be used to help guide future investments in capacity building and climate finance readiness support for Somalia.

1.1. Global Climate Finance Context

The global response to climate change is built around three pillars – deep cuts in carbon emissions to slow global warming (mitigation), preparing our societies, institutions and infrastructure to withstand the impacts from the ongoing and forthcoming climate-induced hazards (adaptation), and mobilizing the funds necessary to do both of these things (climate financing).³ This framework was developed under the auspices of the UNFCCC and has been taking shape with the various climate agreements over the decades.

The concept of ‘climate finance’ encompasses funds flowing through the multilateral UNFCCC channels, other multilateral channels, bilateral and national channels as well through private mechanisms. It includes local, national, and transnational financing, and in some calculations, it goes beyond grants to also include market and below-market rate loans and export credits. Climate finance is crucial to implementing the global, regional, and national climate agenda. Climate finance has been the most contiguous, hotly debated, and discussed in the U.N. climate change conferences, including COP27 held in al-Sharma El-Shiekh, Egypt 2022. In accordance with the principle of “common but differentiated responsibility and respective capabilities” set out in the Convention, developed country Parties are to provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties in implementing the objectives of the UNFCCC.⁴ The Paris Agreement reaffirms the obligations of developed countries, while for the first time also encouraging voluntary contributions by other Parties.⁵

To facilitate the provision of climate finance, the United Nations Framework Convention on climate change (UNFCCC) established a financial mechanism to provide financial resources

³ [UNFCCC Process](#)

⁴ [UNFCCC Introduction to Climate Finance](#).

⁵ [Paris Agreement 2015](#)

to developing country Parties. The financial mechanism also serves the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement. The Convention states that the operation of the financial instrument can be entrusted to one or more existing international entities.⁶ The Global Environment Facility (GEF) has served as an operating entity of the financial mechanism since the Convention entered into force in 1994.⁷ At COP16, in 2010, Parties established the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and in 2011 also designated it as an operating entity of the financial mechanism.⁸ The financial mechanism is accountable to the Conference of the Parties (COP), which decides on its policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria for funding. Parties also have established two special funds, the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) and the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), both managed by the GEF and the Adaptation Fund (AF) established under the Kyoto Protocol in 2001.

At the Paris Climate Change Conference in 2015, the Parties agreed that the operating entities of the financial mechanism – GCF and GEF, as well as the SCCF and the LDCF, shall serve the Paris Agreement. Through the Cancun Agreements in 2010, developed country Parties committed, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries. When adopting the Paris Agreement, Parties confirmed this goal and called for a concrete road map to achieve the goal by 2020. However, the USD 100 billion commitment by the end of 2020 was not met, and this goal has been extended to 2025.

1.2. Objectives of Climate Finance Needs Assessment Report

For developing countries like Somalia attempting to capitalise on international climate finance, an important first step is to improve national climate finance readiness. Climate finance readiness is a term that generally refers to the processes at regional, national, and local levels through which developing countries get ‘ready’ to access, allocate, distribute, and make use of financial resources for climate action, as well as the monitoring and reporting of its use and results.⁹ Readiness initiatives may include capacity development activities to strengthen national capacity and expertise of national institutions in order to enhance cross-sectoral planning and coordination for allocation of resources for climate change action.

Main Objective

The main objective of the assessment is to identify the gaps and capacity needs in Somalia, to access climate finance.

Specific Objectives

- To take stock of the current climate policy, legal and institutional frameworks in Somalia

To identify the capacities and readiness gaps, including gender related ones, that requires attention to strengthen Somalia’s access to climate finance from multiple sources such as

⁶ [UNFCCC Introduction to Climate Finance.](#)

⁷ [Global Conventions](#)

⁸ [UNFCCC Introduction to Climate Finance.](#)

⁹ [Climate Finance Readiness Approaches and Insights](#)

international, public and private sources in order to meet the country's national climate action plans and priorities.

- To develop a gender responsive action plan which will address the Readiness needs and gaps.

1.3. Methodology

This section presents the methods used to collect and analyse data for the report. In preparing the report, the following methods have been used:

1.3.1. Desk Review

Extensive literature reviews on country context including population, economy, livelihoods and impacts of climate change on the country were undertaken. A checklist for documents to be reviewed was developed. The documents reviewed included the National Development Plan (NDP-9), National Environmental Policy (NEP), National Climate Change Policy (NCCP), NDC, NAPA, National Disaster Management Policy (NDMP), National Water Resource Strategy (NWRS) and National Durable Solutions Strategy (NDSS). The documents were selected based on the following criteria: national importance of the documents, relevance to climate and/or environmental issues and climate action. In addition, relevant reports and publications related to the capacities of climate and environment institutions in Somalia were reviewed and analysed. The information and data gathered through these resources have been used to identify capacity needs and readiness gaps of the country.

1.3.2. Stakeholder Consultations

Two stakeholder consultation meetings were held in Mogadishu on the 11th of December 2022 and 20th- 21st March 2023. Stakeholders from relevant federal line ministries attended the workshop including sectoral ministries such as Ministry of Fishery and Blue Economy, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Ministry of Energy and Water and Ministry of Livestock. Participants from Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), academia and private sector also participated in the workshop. A total of 30 participants (15% female) actively participated in both workshops.

The participants were divided into groups and were assigned specific topics for discussions such as the readiness needs/gaps and the readiness action plan aimed at addressing the country's readiness in terms of climate finance planning, institutional capacity of line ministries, data, information and knowledge management and access and delivery of climate finance. The information gathered from the stakeholders were used in drafting this report.

Finally, on 20th March the members of the Readiness Project Steering Committee (PSC) held its first meeting and reviewed the Somalia Readiness Needs Report (RNA). On the second day of the workshop on 21st March 2023, the PSC members deliberated and unanimously endorsed the RNA.

1.3.3. Key Informant Interviews

- Data collection tools (questionnaires) have been developed for the task and shared with key stakeholders by email. The questionnaire was shared with around 15 individuals from sectoral ministries, UNDP, and CSOs.

Relevant stakeholders have been identified and engaged for data collection and consultation. Stakeholder mapping and consultations have been undertaken using key informant interviews targeting respondents from the Federal Government, State governments, Non-Governmental Organizations, private sector, among others, using one on one interactions, video conferencing, telephone calls and WhatsApp communications. Data was also collected from these institutions as they prepared for the COP27 and during the conference itself.

- The key informants were selected based on their knowledge of the subject matter as well as involvement in climate, environmental and natural resource management work. Most of the interviews were conducted virtually.

1.4. Outline of the Report

The report is divided into five chapters. The introduction chapter describes what it means to be ready for climate finance at the national and sub-national levels. The chapter also presents the climate finance context. Following the introduction, the second chapter presents Somalia's climate change context. Chapter three presents a detailed description of Somalia's readiness for climate finance analysing the capacities of relevant institutions and policy environment. The chapter then assesses Somalia's capacities and efforts to plan for and international climate finance. Chapter four discusses GCF readiness objectives and the situation in Somalia. The final chapter describes Somalia's readiness vision, needs and gaps as well as recommendations. Moreover, the chapter analyses the key findings and provides recommendations for addressing the climate finance readiness needs of the country. The report concludes with a readiness action plan.

Chapter 2: Climate Change in the Context of Somalia

Climate in Somalia is influenced by several factors, including the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), monsoonal winds and ocean currents, jet-streams including the Somali Jetstream or Somalia Current, easterly waves, tropical cyclones, and neighboring Indian Ocean and Red Sea conditions.¹⁰ This chapter presents Somalia's climate situation including weather patterns, climate hazards, impacts and vulnerability and future climate projections.

2.1. Weather Patterns

The country is hot, arid to semi-arid and two rainy seasons prevail over much of the country, the "Gu" rains (April to June) and the "Deyr" rains (October to December). Rainfall is low and erratic with respect to both distribution and timing and a total failure of two or more consecutive rains may be expected in one out of three years.¹¹ The driest areas are the northern coast and the north-east. On the other hand, the rainiest areas are the north-west and the south-west of the country. The country has an average annual rainfall of about 250 mm. In the South-West rainfall exceeds the annual average. Rainfall in the south is higher at approximately 400 mm and highest in the southwest with around 600 mm rainfall on an annual average.¹² Annual mean temperature is close to 30°C throughout the country. Droughts occur every 2-3 years and are often followed by devastating floods, particularly in the south where the Shabelle and Jubba rivers are vulnerable to heavy rains in the Ethiopian highlands.¹³ Droughts and floods are the major drivers of mass displacement, loss of livelihoods and recurrent humanitarian crises.

2.2. Climate Change Hazards, Impacts and Vulnerability

The impacts of global climate change and variability in Somalia are becoming more evident with increased incidences of droughts, floods, cyclones, and temperature increase. These climate hazards are becoming more common. Since 1990, Somalia has experienced 30 climate-related hazards; 12 droughts and 18 floods—tripling the number of climate-related hazards experienced between 1970 and 1990.¹⁴ The country is vulnerable to the impacts of climate change due to its low adaptive capacity and their impacts are being felt across the country. Somalia is indeed rated as among the most vulnerable to climate change.¹⁵ The high dependence on rain-fed agriculture and pastoralism, which are both very climate sensitive, has led Somalia to have a low adaptive capacity. Figure 1 below presents the country in the top 70% of the most fragile quartile in terms of climate vulnerability.

¹⁰ [Climate Change Portal by the World Bank](#)

¹¹ National Climate Change Policy, 2020

¹² [Climate Change Portal by the World Bank](#)

¹³ FGS. The Initial National Communication for Somalia. (2018)

¹⁴ World Bank. [Somalia 2019 Flood Impact and Needs Assessment](#)

¹⁵ ND-GAIN. [Country Index](#)

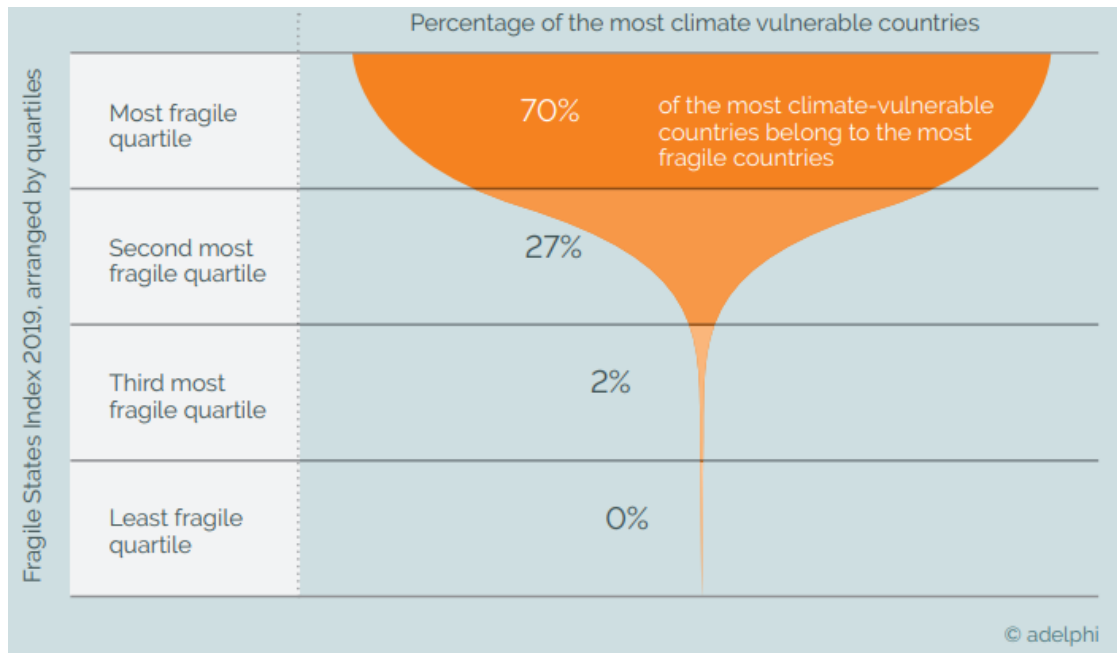


Figure 1: Percentage of the most vulnerable countries

(Source: [Adelphi](#))

In farming and livestock dependent communities, climate change induced extreme events such as erratic rainfall and lack of access to clean water are limiting the ability of communities to meet their basic food requirements. The disruption to the agricultural system (farming and livestock herding) has displaced tens of thousands of people. These impacts have been particularly felt by the poorest and most vulnerable. It has been recognized that vulnerable communities and people mainly bear the brunt of climate change.¹⁶

Climate change also creates gendered effects. The recurrent droughts in Somalia have exacerbated the existing vulnerabilities and social marginalization of women and has induced massive displacement, with the majority of the displaced being women and children. According to DINA (2018), women and children accounted for more than three-quarters (84 percent) of those displaced due to droughts combined with incidents of conflicts. Similarly, the water scarcity caused by droughts is making the lives of women and girls harder as they must walk longer distances to collect water. Furthermore, during migration to urban areas or IDP (Internally Displaced Peoples) camps, women face physical insecurity as they move or commute within the IDP camps. Finally, women suffer the most from food insecurity during drought/floods as they often feed their children before themselves.

The impacts of climate change in Somalia are likely to stall the country's development, reconciliation, peace building and state building. It is vital to understand the extent of climate security risks and put specific actions in place to manage and mitigate potential impacts. Somalia's vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change makes adaptation a national priority, demanding policy direction from the highest levels, with full commitment. It is also paramount that there is enhancements to financial systems and

¹⁶ [Climate Change Portal by the World Bank](#)

regulations to increase trust in financial systems and support self-reliant economic growth. For the people and government of Somalia, recognizing the importance of addressing climate change in development planning and peace building are essential to ensure that climate change adaptation issues are mainstreamed at the policy level and in key sectorial and cross-sectorial development efforts. To avoid unintended consequences on conflict dynamics, climate change mitigation strategies should be informed by climate-related security risks analysis.

2.3. Future Climate Projections

The projected climate of Somalia is based on global and Regional Climate Models (RCMs). Changes in extreme temperatures across the Greater Horn of Africa region have been observed over the last 50 years. An analysis of global data from 1901-2005 shows temperature has increased 1.0°C in a century. Inter-annual analyses of national data for Somalia shows that mean air temperatures remain high throughout the year.¹⁷ Mean annual temperatures are projected to increase by around 3°C across all areas of Somalia by the end of the century.¹⁸

Precipitation projections indicate a general increase in annual rainfall by the end of the century. However, it is projected that the climate in Somalia will become drier, warmer, more erratic, and more extreme than in recent decades and thus less favourable to crop, livestock, fisheries, and forestry-based livelihood systems. Figure 2 indicates that the probability of drought will increase by 2100 and with increasing temperatures water availability will decrease causing additional water stress.

In the context of the slow and sudden onset of natural hazards, households and entire communities may have no other choice but to leave their place of origin in search of a more inhabitable area.

¹⁷ The Initial National Communication for Somalia

¹⁸ [World Bank, Climate Change Portal.](#)

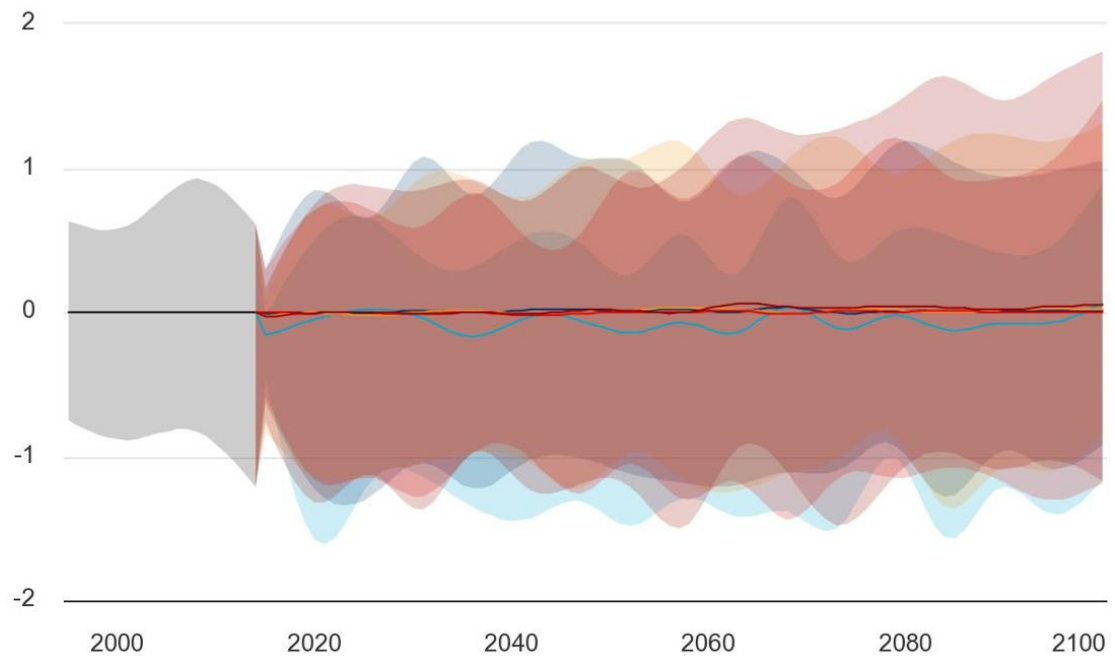


Figure 2: Somalia's Projected Drought Index
(Source: [The World Bank](#))

Chapter 3: Institutional and Policy Framework

The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) is responsible for Somalia's national climate change response – working with relevant federal line ministries and state level environment ministries to ensure coordinated national action. Table 1 illustrates institutional framework for climate change institutions in Somalia and figure 3 presents the mandated national and sub-national climate and environmental institutions in Somalia.

Table 1: Institutional framework for Climate Change in Somalia

Source: NCCP, Stakeholder consultations

Institution	Brief Overview
<p>Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC)</p>	<p>The key institution charged with coordinating management of climate change issues at the Federal level is the Ministry of Environment and climate change (MOECC). This Ministry is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The formulation of federal level climate policies <p>Coordinating activities by federal institutions, FMS, international partners and other stakeholders in climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Serving as the National Focal Point for all Multilateral environmental agreements which Somalia is a party to including UNFCCC, CBD and, UNCCD ○ Fulfilling the function of the National Designated authority for Green Climate Fund, Adaptation fund and Global environmental facility (GEF) and other relevant environment fund mechanisms ○ National resources mobilization and strategic allocations about the environment and climate change projects and programs in the country <p>The MOECC is charged with the development and coordination of implementation the environmental regulations endorsed by at the federal level. Subsequently, at the subnational and local level, the environmental ministers and agencies play the roles of implementation, monitoring, and enforcement of the environmental and climate change policies in their areas of jurisdiction.</p>
<p>National climate change committee (NCCC)</p>	<p>This is a Multi Stakeholder, high level policy coordination committee comprising of the Prime Minister, DG Ministry of Environment & climate change, sectoral ministries, Directors of government agencies, FMS Ministers of environment, the private sector, and civil society organizations.</p> <p>This committee is responsible for the overall coordination and supervision of climate change activities in Somalia.</p> <p>The committee also coordinates and supervises implementation of the climate change policy.</p>

<p>Cross-Sectoral Committee on Climate Change (CSCC)</p>	<p>This committee is composed of officials from across government working on climate change. It is a technical committee chaired by the Director General of MOECC and composed of technical officers from government agencies at the level of Director Generals (DGs).</p> <p>The committee serves as a cross-sector forum for exchange of ideas, including the provisions of updates on ongoing and planned climate change initiatives.</p> <p>It coordinates and advises sector specific and cross-sectoral implementation of activities, addresses the cross-cutting and social aspects of climate change, and advise on monitoring and evaluation outcomes as well as future direction of NCCP.</p>
<p>National Economic Council (NEC)</p>	<p>The economy of Somalia is closely linked to natural resources and climate-sensitive sectors such as crop production, livestock, water, and forestry.</p> <p>Somalia is facing a major threat because of the projected changes in climate, which is affecting the national and the household economy.</p> <p>There is already evidence of the direct manifestations of climate change in the country, such as increasing temperatures and rainfall variability, including unpredictable extreme events (droughts and floods).</p> <p>The national economic council of Somalia provides technical studies focused on "the Climate Change, Adaptation and Building Human Resilience in Somalia."</p>
<p>Minister of Energy and Water Resources</p>	<p>National institution responsible for Water and Energy</p>
<p>Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation</p>	<p>Responsible for Agriculture and Food Security</p>
<p>Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy</p>	<p>Responsible for Fisheries and Blue economy.</p>
<p>Ministry of Women and Human Rights</p>	<p>Responsible for reversing inequality and protecting the rights of women, children and other disadvantaged groups and establishes social protection frameworks for vulnerable groups. The Ministry plays an important role as an entry point for gender transformative/responsive climate change adaptation planning and implementation</p>
<p>Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development</p>	<p>The main national institution responsible for national planning and Coordination with the donors and the programs in the country.</p>
<p>Ministry of Finance</p>	<p>The main institution for all Finance related issues in the country.</p>

Ministry of Women, Human Rights and Development	The Federal Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MoWHRD) is mandated with the responsibility of initiating and supporting the development of legislations, policies and programs that support women’s empowerment, protection and advancement in Somalia, through inclusive process and research.
State level Institutional Framework	
State-level	<p>Hirshabeel Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Rural Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Puntland Ministry of Environment and Climate change <p>Jubaland Ministry of Environment & Tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Galmudug Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Rural Development ○ Southwest Ministry of Environment and Wildlife ○ Benadir Regional Administration, Department of Environment and Water

The MOECC of Somalia is the National Designated Authority (NDA), serving as the link between the Somalia and GCF. The NDA communicates the country’s priorities in terms of climate-resilient development and low carbon emission to GCF and Somalia has established an NDA office within the MOECC to take on these roles.

Stakeholder consultations have led to identify that MOECC has a low capacity, including human resources and technical capabilities, and no operational procedures to effectively fulfill its role as NDA. Moreover, Somalia does not have a Country Programme for GCF and Somalia’s country project pipeline is not well developed. This means the country does not have a roadmap for coherent engagement with GCF and other partners to maximise financial opportunities and ensure that resources are directed efficiently towards national climate and development priorities. This hinders Somalia’s ability to effectively plan climate projects and access funding for implementation. Furthermore, the NDA does not yet have an adequate system for collecting, managing, and sharing lessons learnt and best practices around climate finance which has limited dissemination of knowledge to better access climate finance.

In terms of gender compliance, the NDA does not have the technical capacity in integrating Gender or Gender Transformative Approaches (GTA) in their climate actions and projects. This stems from having limited knowledge and skills among the technocrats and not having specialized staff in the gender space to ensure integration of gender in climate action including financing.

Although, MOECC is the government institution responsible for Somalia’s climate change response, the country does not have a central institution with a mandate to coordinate the access and delivery of climate finance in the country. Somalia should designate or create a coordinating agency (e.g., National Environmental Fund proposed under the draft Environmental Management Act) with the mandate to strategically plan, access, mobilize, disburse, and track climate finance at the national and sub-national levels.

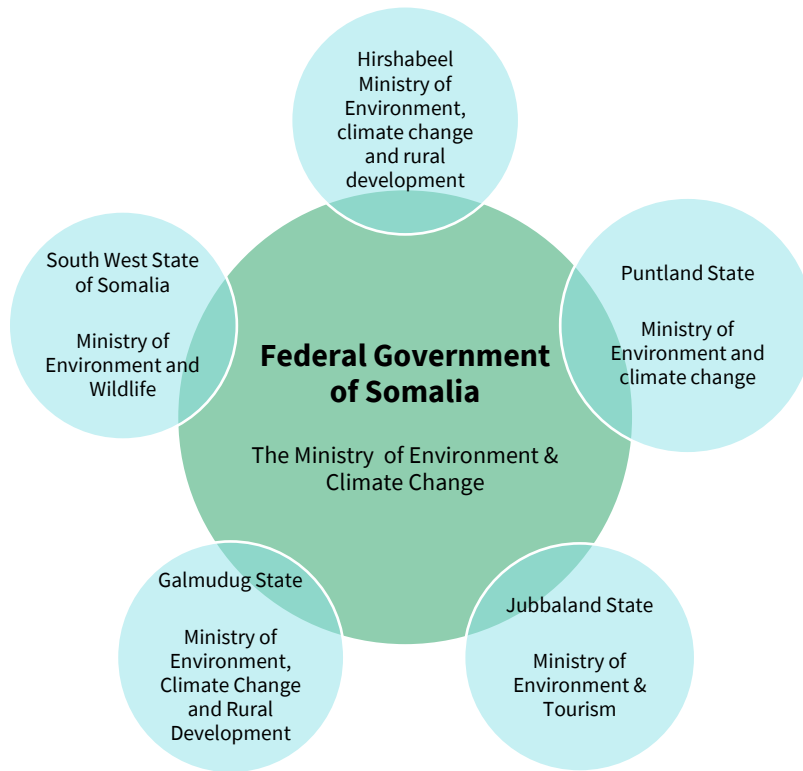


Figure 3: Mandated national and sub-national Climate and Environmental Institutions in Somalia

3.1. Direct Access Entities in Somalia

Somalia does not have Direct Access Entities (DAEs) who have been assessed and approved by the GCF Board to access GCF funding. Somalia’s access to international climate finance is mainly through International Access Entities (IAEs) dominantly through UN agencies and the World Bank.

The stakeholder consultations proposed that the private sector actors in Somalia have the potential to become DAEs. The proposed potential DAEs are mainly the private banks in the country such as the Central Bank of Somalia, Dahabshil International Bank, Premier Bank, MyBank, Amal Bank, Salaam Bank and Amaana Bank.

Through GCF Readiness Support, Somalia’s NDA is taking the necessary steps for the country to engage with GCF such as the development of an Operational Manual, strategic engagement across different country climate programmes, identifying and seeking accreditation of entities to access resources from the fund and developing projects and programmes to bring forward funding proposals through accredited entities. However, the NDA doesn’t have committees that can track and guide the climate funds and finance in the country. During this ongoing Readiness project, committees will be established including the project Steering Committee, Inter-Ministerial Technical Steering Committee (IMTSC) and their sectoral working groups.

3.2. Current Climate Finance flows to Somalia

Implementation of the NDC, national strategies, and plans require funding. Somalia’s revised NDC calculates that a total sum of USD 55.5 billion or roughly USD 5 billion per year

will be needed over 10 years from 2021 to 2030 to undertake all the necessary measures outlined in the NDC. Out of this USD 48.5 billion is allocated for adaptation and USD 7 billion is allocated for mitigation, or roughly USD 5 billion a year for the next 10 years.

To put these figures into context, USD 285 million of funds from climate-related development finance flowed into Somalia in 2020 out of USD 3.4 billion in total development assistance. All climate-related development finance flowing to Somalia over the past 20 years summed up to only USD 1.5 billion.¹⁹ This shows that there is a significant difference between the current flows USD 285 million per year to the needed USD 5 billion a year. Table 2 and table 3 below highlights the climate finance inflows in Somalia over time and the sources of climate finance in Somalia between 2000 and 2020 respectively.

Improving access to more financial resources, including climate finance will be critical for Somalia to meet its commitments which is contingent upon enhancing the capacities required for the effective mobilization and disbursement of funds towards climate adaptation and mitigation activities. Somalia has limited capacity to implement climate-related projects beyond a narrow range of sectors like Agriculture sector (the main source of economic activities in the country providing both employment and exports); water supply and sanitation sector resources (requires a strategic national approach of various partners including key government actors, the private sector and civil society etc. Due to decades of internal conflicts, Somali institutions have constraints in meeting international fiduciary standards (sound financial management, transparency, independence, and professional standards).

Table 2: Climate finance inflows in Somalia (Million USD)

		Adaptation	Mitigation	Dual Purpose	Total
Somalia	Most recent year - 2020	260.8	3.7	20.2	284.8
	Last 20 years - 2000 to 2020	1188.2	87.2	188.8	1464.2
	Last 20 years - 2000 to 2020	548.8	258.8	79.3	886.9

Table 3: Sources of Climate Finance in Somalia

Source: OECD DAC External Development Finance Statistics. Recipient perspective. 2020 and cumulative 2000-2020

Source	Amount [Million USD]	Percentage of Total
World Bank	108.7	38%
UK	71.7	25%
Germany	37.8	13%
Sweden	16.1	6%
Netherlands	15.3	5%
African Development Bank	8.5	3%
Switzerland	6.5	2%
Japan	6.3	2%
Italy	5.9	2%

¹⁹ ODA financing figures pulled from the OECD database

Denmark	3.1	1%
Bill & Mel Gates Fdn	2.0	1%
Ireland	1.5	1%
GEF	1.2	0%
United States	0.2	0%
Islamic Dev Bank	0.1	0%
Grand Total	284.8	100%

Table 4 presents some of the ongoing and completed projects in Somalia that are related to climate and environment.

Table 4: Completed and Ongoing Projects in Somalia

Source: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

	Project name	Donor	Implementing institution	Budget	Start date	End date
1	Cross-cutting Capacity Development (CCCD)	GEF, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Co-financing	UNDP & MOECC	USD 1,500,000	Jul 2018	Aug 2022
2	Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM)	GEF	Ministry of Water & Energy MOECC	USD 10,331,000	Nov 2019	Oct 2023
3	Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL)	European Union (EU), Sweden, Italy	MOECC UNDP Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	USD 7,572,000	April 2016	Mar 2022
4	Biennial Update Report (BUR)	GEF	MOECC	USD 207,500	Dec 2020	May 2022
5	Environmental Governance	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)	UNDP & MOECC	USD 1,482,943	April 2021	Dec 2023
6	Biyole	World Bank	Ministry of Planning, Economic Development & Investment	USD 42,000,000	June 2019	Feb 2023

7	National Adaptation Plan (NAP)	GCF	UNDP	USD 2,725,542	Nov 2020	Nov 2023
8	NDA Readiness Support	GCF	GWPO	USD 670,000	July 2022	Dec 2023
9	Climate Security Pilot Project	UN Climate Security Mechanism	UNDP	USD 500,000	Nov 2020	March 2022

An important first step for the country is to build the capacity of key institutions or National Implementing Entities (NIEs) by building their technical knowledge as well as fiduciary standards to meet international requirements.

The current situation of climate financing with a gender perspective in Somalia is characterized by various challenges and ongoing efforts. While progress has been made in recognizing the importance of gender in climate finance, there is still a need for stronger integration of gender considerations across funding mechanisms and projects. Limited access to climate finance resources, gender disparities in decision-making processes, and capacity constraints pose significant barriers. Efforts are underway to promote gender-responsive project design, enhance capacity on gender and climate finance, and strengthen partnerships for more inclusive and equitable climate financing in Somalia.

3.3. Policy Environment

The development of robust climate-related policies, financial, and institutional frameworks are recommended for enhanced access to international climate finance. They provide the basis for careful planning which further provides assurance to international funders that the funds will be properly managed and, to some degrees, effectively disbursed and monitored.²⁰ These are also linked with greater opportunities to draw investment and financial resources from a wider range of actors. Therefore, the policy environment is crucial to what it means to be ready for climate change financing. The policy environment of Somalia can be divided into Somalia’s international commitments and the national policies and strategies.

3.3.1. Somalia’s International Commitments and Actions

Somalia submitted its NAPA to the UNFCCC in 2013. After decades of internal conflict, the NAPA was the first step toward articulating and implementing a nationwide strategy that addresses the impacts of climate change across Somalia. The vision set out in the NAPA was to make the Somali people more resilient to climate change, recognizing their high vulnerability in an economy that is dominated by a high dependence on rain-fed agriculture, pastoralism and natural resources. The NAPA recognises women as the most vulnerable to climate change, however the proposed adaption measures don’t explicitly address the risks and vulnerability of women.

Somalia submitted the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) to the UNFCCC in 2015 and the revised NDC in July 2021. The updated NDC emphasizes climate adaptation with mitigation as core-benefits. Priority adaptation sectors for the country

²⁰ [UNDP Readiness for Climate Finance](#)

include agriculture and food security; water resources management and public health; disaster preparedness and management; coastal, marine environment and fisheries; energy, forestry and environment; human settlement; and infrastructure including roads and bridges. The INDC estimated the cost of implementing resilience and adaptation initiatives at USD 48.5 billion between 2021 and 2030.

The revised NDCs also recognises that Somalia faces challenges of gender inequality which has been exacerbated due to climate change and calls for promotion of gender equality as a critical component for effective climate adaptation and mitigation. The NDC calls for support in undertaking comprehensive gender analysis to inform gender integration across climate adaptation and mitigation efforts as well as capacity building of key stakeholders at all levels including decision makers to mainstream gender in climate actions.

Furthermore, Somalia also submitted its first National Communication in January 2019 to the UNFCCC.

3.3.2. National Development Strategies/Plans and Climate Change Considerations

The Somali government's commitment towards effective climate action and environmental protection has been reflected lately in the development regulatory frameworks. Critical sectoral policies and legislations have been developed to tackle climate change issues and environmental degradation. The sections below present and discuss the policies and regulations related to climate change and the environment.

The Provisional Constitution of Somalia

The cardinal law in Somalia is the Provisional Constitution (PC) that was adopted on 1st August 2012, the PC provides the legal foundation for the existence of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS). Article 25 of the PC states that *“every person has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health and well-being, and to be protected from pollution and harmful materials.”* The Article further provides that *“every person has the right to have a share of the natural resources of the country, whilst being protected from excessive and damaging exploitation of these natural resources.”* Similarly, Article 45 discusses the environment and states that *“the FGS shall give priority to protection, conservation and preservation of the environment against anything that may cause harm to natural biodiversity and the ecosystem.”* The same article describes the duties of the people of Somalia in safeguarding the environment.

The government of Somalia is prioritizing its efforts towards mitigating the effects of climate change by developing plans, policies and strategies. The below table further present and discusses the key policies, plans and strategies developed in relation to climate change, development, disaster management and durable solutions which are relevant to GCF involvement in Somalia.

Table 5: Key Policies, Strategies and Plans

Key Environment and Climate Change Policies, Strategies & Plans	Brief Overview
<p>National Development Plan NDP-9 (2020-2024)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2019, the Government of Somalia embarked on the process of developing the 9th NDP that is currently in force from 2020 to 2024. - The Country’s priority in NDP – 9 is sustainable development and poverty eradication while sustaining stability and peace and building resilience to climate change impacts. - The economic goal of NDP – 9 is to transform the economy by improving the resilience of traditional livestock and crop production industries to better meet the growing challenges from climate change, while at the same time introducing growth elsewhere in the private sector to broaden and sustain growth base and provide better employment opportunities. - Under the Economic Development (Pillar 3) of the NDP-9, the country aspires to transform traditional food production industries to better meet the growing climate change challenges, while at the same time diversifying the economy elsewhere in the private sector, to broaden and sustain growth and provide new employment opportunities. - The Plan treats gender as a cross-cutting issue and calls for its integration in the four pillars (Inclusive and Accountable Politics; Improved Security and the Rule of Law; Inclusive Economic Growth, including increased employment, and Improved Social Development).
<p>National Environmental Policy 2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The policy aims at providing a framework for an environment approach to the planning and sustainable management of Somali’s environment and natural resources. - The goal of the policy is to improve and enhance the health and quality of life for the present and future generations and to promote sustainable social and economic development through sound management and use of the environment and natural resources. It sets the following targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ensuring the sustainable management of environment education, such as unique terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem, for national economic growth and improved livelihoods b) Promoting and supporting research and capacity development as well as the use of innovative environmental management tools such as incentives, disincentives, total economic valuation, indicators of sustainable development c) Fostering the domestication, coordination and maximization of the benefits from strategic Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs) - The Policy particularly stresses the fact that “gender plays an important role in the management of the environment, (and that) different social groups and demographics are impacted differently by environmental challenges”.

<p>National Climate Change Policy 2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2020, the Government of Somalia approved the National Climate change policy. - This policy is perceived as a vehicle to move the country’s efforts in a climate resilient and sustainable path. - It aims at combating climate change, foster sustainability and contribute to achieving the Country’s development goal, thereby creating a prosperous and climate change resilient economy. - One of the guiding principles of the policy is for decentralized implementation ensuring that actions are implemented at the regional and LG levels. - Likewise, NCCP advocates for mainstreaming climate change actions into the federal government, state, regions and districts, and local level planning processes, including national development policies and plans and state development plans. - Section 5.4.3. of the Policy deal with Gender Issues in Climate Change. The Policy states that “gender equality is an important precondition for successful climate change adaptation and mitigation responses and equitable social development.” Equal participation of all (men, women, youth etc) to climate change responses are vital.
<p>Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) 2021</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Through the adaptation contribution of the NDC, the country aims to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change through mainstreaming climate adaptation into sustainable development. - The NDC comprises both mitigation and adaptation components. - Implementation of the country’s adaptation priorities is guided by the NAP, in that regard the FGS working with UNDP with funding from GCF initiated the NAP process and has started implementing the NAP readiness project to enhance its capacity, establish legal and institutional frameworks and further define the medium term and long-term adaptation actions in priority sectors. - In the NDC the FGS has set a target of achieving 30% emissions reduction with the aim of reducing and avoiding greenhouse gas emissions. - To achieve the above targets the country has prioritized five sectors which are: Agriculture, Energy, Forestry, Transport and Waste sector. - In addition, the NDC has indicated adaptation action and provided the estimated investment cost required, it is estimated that implementing the adaptation components of the NDC target will require USD 55.5 Billion over a ten-year period. - The proposed actions are in the following sectors: agriculture and food security; water resources management and public health; disaster preparedness and management; coastal, marine environment and fisheries; energy; forestry and environment; human settlements; and infrastructure including roads and bridges. - The FGS envisages mainstreaming the above adaptation action in the national development planning and budgeting process. - However, NDC is silent on the role of the sub-national governments in in implementing the prioritized actions yet most of the proposed actions are better implemented at the sub-national level. <p>Gender mainstreaming is one of the strategies for addressing climate change however Somalia has not developed a gender action plan for operationalising gender mainstreaming. The revised NDC calls for support in undertaking comprehensive gender analysis to inform gender integration across climate adaptation and mitigation sectors as well as capacity building of key stakeholders at all levels including decision making makers to mainstream gender in climate actions. Thus, Gender Action Plan for implementing NDCs, Comprehensive gender analysis and Capacity building can be priority areas for the GCF.</p>

<p>Recovery and Resilience Framework 2018</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Recovery and Resilience Framework (RRF) supports Somalia’s progress from early drought recovery to longer-term resilience and disaster preparedness and is intended to enable the country to break the cycle of vulnerability and humanitarian crisis caused by the frequent climate-related shocks. - The Framework is envisaged to facilitate a more efficient financial response by the Government of Somalia and its development and humanitarian partners, primarily using current funding modalities and aid coordination structures. The RRF aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Strengthen the capacity of the government for drought recovery and disaster risk management; Revitalizing, strengthening and diversifying economic livelihoods and key Infrastructure; b) Promote durable solutions for displacement-affected communities; c) Enhance sustainable management of natural resources and access to renewable energy; d) Improve primary service delivery in affected urban and peri-urban areas; - The RRF has prioritized the following sectors and outcomes: Agriculture, Nutrition, WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene), education, Transport, environment, social protection, gender, governance and disaster management.
<p>National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) 2013</p>	<p>The NAPA articulates and guides the implementation of a nationwide strategy that addresses the impacts of climate change across Somalia. The main objectives of the NAPA preparation and implementation were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Develop a NAPA for Somalia following a participatory process to address the most immediate climate related risks & vulnerabilities b) Formulate & implement urgent and immediate project-based activities towards the adaptation to climate change and variability c) Increase public awareness on climate change d) Increase monitoring and risk forecasting capacities of the country e) Support the adoption of government policies and strategies that seek to improve resilience against climate risks among vulnerable population groups and economic sectors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The goal of the NAPA was to enhance the resilience of the Somali people against the impacts of climate change by implementing priority adaptation activities under 3 programmatic areas a) sustainable land management, b) watershed management and development, and c) disaster management. - To achieve NAPA goals and objectives, seven sectors that were most vulnerable to climate change were identified and prioritized, these sectors are a) water resources, b) agriculture and food security, c) animal husbandry grazing and rangelands, d) health, e) marine and coastal resources, f) biodiversity, and g) natural disasters. - To-date three projects have been implemented under the NAPA framework, these are a) Somalia Rural Livelihood adaptation to climate change in the Horn of Africa Phase II, b) Support for integrated water resources management to ensure water access and disaster reduction for Somalia’s pastoralists, and c) Enhancing climate resilience of the vulnerable communities and eco-systems in Somalia. - NAP is yet to be formulated. It being worked on by UNDP in collaboration with MOECC.

<p>Somali National Disaster Management Policy 2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Somali National Disaster Management Policy aims to strengthen community resilience and preparedness for disasters and emergencies. - The policy seeks to provide a legislative framework for disaster management within government institutions while also strengthening the coherence and coordination of humanitarian support from international donor organizations. - The Policy contains a single reference to gender in the disaster management framework. It states that “gendered aspects of disaster management reflected across the board.” - Notes disaster preparedness activity include early warning system; cyclone shelters and evacuation plan in the event of cyclones and floods; pre-positioning of food stocks, health, and essential supplies, etc. - States that finding durable solutions for internally displaced persons focuses on restoring their rights, thereby ensuring that they no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are directly linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement.
<p>National Durable Solutions Strategy (NDSS) 2020-2024</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The National Durable Solutions Strategy acknowledges that there is a demographic shift created by displacement. From a once predominantly nomadic and agro-pastoralist rural population, Somalia is currently projected to be over 50 percent urbanized within the next six years – an issue that poses considerable challenges. - Notes economic migration as a survival strategy in the face of precarious livelihoods is also a driver of displacement. - Mentions that protracted displacement issues that undermine peacebuilding and state reconstruction, are drivers of fragility not only for Somalia, but for the whole of the Horn of Africa region. - The strategy’s longer-term intent is to reduce and mitigate the adverse impacts of displacement created by recurrent natural disasters and related links with conflicts and governance. - The strategy treats gender as a cross-cutting issue and states “gender needs to be streamlined across all the strategic objectives put forth in the NDSS.” - Acknowledges that rural livelihood systems are exposed to seasonal climatic risks, which are increasing in frequency and severity. Such risks contribute to seasonal food insecurity with the risk of destitution. - Notes that sedentary agriculturalists in southern Somalia were amongst the worst affected by famines in the last two decades, and they make up the majority of the IDP population. Pastoralists face different sources of vulnerability, including climate change, shortage of water and pastures, livestock diseases, and resource conflicts, which contribute to their poverty. - Proposes that climate smart and climate adaptation measures must become an integral part of durable solutions interventions targeting poor rural and nomadic populations that are at risk of being displaced by climate related disasters.

<p>A National Gender Policy 2013</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The goal of this policy is to promote gender equality and sustainable human development in Somalia by ensuring that equal value is placed on the contributions of women and men as equal parents in post conflict reconstruction process and national development. - The purpose of this policy is to establish a framework to guide the process of developing legislations, policy formulations implementation and programmes that will promote equal rights and opportunities for women and men in all spheres of life. - This gender policy seeks to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eliminate all forms of gender discrimination from Somali society. - Reduce gender inequalities between women and men; boys and girls to achieve sustainable livelihoods. - Advocate for and promote understanding of human rights of women and men. - Increase women’s participation in decision-making process at all levels. - Provide sets of guidelines for concrete strategies and actions to empower women and men, girls and boys. - Hold government accountable to its commitment to gender equality, and; - Promote positive social beliefs, attitudes and behavioural change pertinent to achieving gender equality.
---	--

At the moment, enforcement of the policies and implementation of the plans are the weakest link. As can be seen in the table, various documents have been developed in the past decade. However, they are yet to be implemented as per discussions with officials from the MOECC. This is contingent upon several constraints such as technical capacity, low community awareness and lack of financial resources, among others.

From the above policy environment analysis, it is apparent that Somalia does not have a national climate finance strategy or policy. In order to ensure that Somalia fulfils its commitments and has the capability to operationalise its national policies improvements are needed in financial planning which can be assisted by developing climate finance policy.

The policy analysis has also indicated that most of climate related policies have recognised promotion of gender equality and women empowerment as critical for effective climate change action. However, there are still critical gaps such as lack of Gender Action framework for NDA and implementation of the NDC. More generally, there is a lack of comprehensive gender analysis to inform integration of gender transformative approaches across climate adaptation and mitigation sectors as well as limited capacity of all stakeholders in developing and implementing the policies in gender transformative manner.

Chapter 4: Readiness Gaps in Somalia

Chapter 4 presents Somalia's readiness for climate finance in terms of institutional arrangements, capacity gaps, and the policy environment which are present for the country to effectively plan, access, deliver, monitor, and report on climate finance. The key challenges and obstacles identified that require support to achieve the readiness objectives²¹ are:

- 1) Capacity building for climate finance coordination;
- 2) Strategic frameworks for low-emission investment;
- 3) Strengthened adaptation planning;
- 4) Paradigm-shifting pipeline development; and
- 5) knowledge sharing and learning.

In light of this, the below sections discuss how Somalia can benefit from the GCF readiness program in enhancing its institutional and technical capacity which has been collected through stakeholder consultations and meetings.

4.1. Capacity Building for Climate Finance Coordination

Although Somalia has already begun to take steps towards building engagement with the GCF, many additional steps are needed to establish a solid foundation.

Currently, Somalia is implementing its first Readiness project with Global Water Partnership Organization (GWPO) as a Delivery Partner which is strengthening the capacity of Somalia's NDA through activities such as development of a strategic country programme and establishment of a GCF pipeline for Somalia. This on-going GCF Readiness project in Somalia will primarily target the NDA (Ministry of Environment & Climate Change) for capacity building and institutional strengthening, as well as ensuring that the institution has the necessary capacity to provide strategic oversight of GCF activities in Somalia.

An Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee (IMTC) is also being established to bring together relevant stakeholders and decision makers. The committee will play a key role in stakeholder engagement and coordination for climate action in the country.

In addition to the gaps described above, there are a number of additional gaps that require further support:

- Somalia currently has no DAEs and capacity building support is needed to establish at least two national DAEs.
- Additional support is also required to identify, nominate, and assess potential DAEs and their capacities to get accredited and fulfil their roles as DAEs. The support should more generally also address the challenges faced by Somali institutions to gain accreditation.
- Development of gender responsive policies and procedures, such as policy and financial planning, that guide Somalia's engagement with GCF would be necessary. Hence,

²¹ GCF Readiness Guidebook

support will be required to ensure sufficient capacity to comply with the GCF requirements.

- Current capacity for monitoring and reporting of climate finance flows is low or non-existent in Somalia. Resources are required to establish a national system for climate finance monitoring targeting MOECC and the Ministry of Finance.
- Enhancing inclusive stakeholder engagement is essential for climate action. Investment in capacity building of staff members at national and sub-national levels around inclusive stakeholder engagement are necessary to ensure successful climate actions.
- There is an increasing need to build the capacity among key stakeholders at all levels including decision makers on mainstreaming gender transformative approaches in climate actions as critical areas recommended by Somalia updated NDCs.

4.2. Strategic Frameworks for Low-Emission Investment

Somalia's NDC establishes clear targets and areas for investment related to climate adaptation and mitigation. Somalia is yet to develop a gender responsive GCF Country Programme, which should be in line with the NDC to ensure low emission investments. In addition, MOECC is in conversation with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to support the development of an NDC implementation plan.

There are a number of areas where support could further strengthen opportunities for low-emissions investment including:

- Somalia has a huge potential for renewable energy.²² There is a need for action to address barriers to scale up investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency.
- Promote private sector engagement to identify and address barriers to gender transformative climate investments in the country.
- Build the capacity of federal member states to identify and support gender transformative climate investments.
- Identify opportunities to reduce deforestation and increase forest cover such as Somalia's application at COP27 to join the AFR100.²³
- Support to develop innovations that reduce emissions from the livestock sector and enhance the resilience of Somali pastoralists is needed.
- Development of systems and capacities to support identification, deployment and financing of green technologies that support low-emissions climate resilient development.
- The low-emission investments should be aligned and capacitate the implementation of Somalia's National Gender Action Plan 2023-2025.

4.3. Adaptation Planning

²² [USAID Power Africa Fact Sheet – Somalia](#)

²³ [The African Forest and Landscape Restoration Initiative](#)

With the support of UNDP, Somalia is currently formulating its first National Adaptation Plan (NAP). The GCF NAP Readiness project aims to contribute to strengthening legal and institutional framework for gender transformative climate change adaptation in Somalia as well as enhance coordination for climate change adaptation. The NAP builds upon the NAPA²⁴ of 2013 and also addresses the priorities elucidated in the country's NDC and the National Development Plan. Implementation of the GCF NAP Readiness project has been going on since 2021 and Somalia is yet to finalize and submit the NAP to UNFCCC.

To achieve Somalia's adaptation goals, the national government and sub-national authorities need support to address the following gaps, including:

Inadequate institutional coordination and capacity for gender transformative adaptation planning and implementation at the federal and state levels

Insufficient technical, institutional, and managerial capacity for gender transformative Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) planning at the national and sub-national levels

- Lack of investment planning and enabling conditions for financing gender transformative climate change adaptation interventions.

Addressing the the above capacity challenges at the national and sub-national levels will be crucial for an effective and efficient adaptation planning, identification of adaptation priorities and implementation.

MOECC is the government institution responsible for coordinating Somalia's climate change adaptation planning. The ministry is responsible for advising federal and state sectoral ministries and agencies with respect to all aspects of climate change adaptation, including identifying and ascertaining the level of climate risk and vulnerabilities, developing policies, programmes, and projects to address vulnerabilities, and identifying sources of financial support (both domestic and international) to support implementation of climate change adaptation and resilience building initiatives. MOECC was established in August 2022 and hence is a new institution with limited technical and operational capacities. It is, therefore, critical to adequately resource MOECC with staff to undertake gender transformative /responsive climate change adaptation planning.

4.4. Pipeline Development

Climate action requires a careful planning on the planned interventions overtime including pipeline of required investments to fulfil the set climate commitments and ambitions. In addition to the NDC, the sectoral line ministries identified the following investment needs of the country which are highlighted in table 6 below. It should be noted that the below investment needs should mainstream the Strategic Priorities for Women, the Environment and Climate Change set out in the NGAP 2023-2025. Furthermore, there currently are no criteria to assess and prioritize the investment needs. Therefore, criteria should be developed to:

- Support project identification efforts and concept note development, especially in priority sectors that are critical to the livelihoods of the Somali people.

²⁴ [Somalia NAPA](#)

Support to identify and attract project investments in the priority areas would help address the adaptation investment gap.

Given the limited experience with adaptation in Somalia, the GCF’s readiness support may be utilized to help generate experience and information needed to identify gender responsive and scalable investments in adaptation.

Table 6: Key Sectoral Investment Needs and Priorities (High priority, medium priority)

Sector	Needs and Priorities ²⁵
<p>Agriculture (Farming)</p>	<p>Adopt climate smart agricultural techniques and build the capacities of farming communities including women and youth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enhance women’s access to Climate Smart Agriculture Technologies and inputs ○ Establish agricultural institutions to research drought resistant varieties and provision of seeds and seedlings to farming communities. ○ Develop irrigation systems and rehabilitate pre-war irrigation infrastructure including barrages, canals & water-gates system. <p>Build marketing facilities and infrastructure for crops and livestock centers. Support agro-finance, agri-business, & SMEs to promote value addition of the crop and livestock products, e.g., cooling facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promote weather-based insurance scheme for farmers and pastoralists including vulnerable women and youth. <p>Build adaptation capacity in climate-resilient agronomic practices for smallholder farmers including women and youth farmers Improve equal access to agro-weather information services and early warning systems by both women and men.</p>
<p>Livestock</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development of gender transformative and responsive policies and instruments such as index-based insurance policy to protect livestock economy in harsh times. ○ Improve fodder crops and pasture management. ○ Invest in gender responsive resilient and climate-smart production methods and technologies related to livestock herding and production. <p>Enhance capacity of institutions in the areas of technical skills related to livestock herding and production. Pasture restoration through increasing access to drought resilient & quick-growing Seeds/Seedlings and Community Education on Sustainable utilization of pasture resource Promote local fodder production through public and private partnership as an adaptation to alternative pasture in order to reduce pressure on country vegetation cover</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Droughts and heat waves foster animal diseases, hence investment on enhancing national disease control & early warning systems ○ Through partnership with fishery sector, creating smart alternative income generation interventions during lean times for pastoral communities who have lost assets in climate shocks. This could be fishing as diversification of opportunities.
<p>Water</p>	<p>Strengthen inclusive water resource governance and management system of Somalia by enhancing institutional capacity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adopt gender responsive climate smart and sustainable water resources management techniques. <p>Promote and implement inclusive integrated Water Resources and river basin planning and at National and Local level.</p>

²⁵ Needs and priorities have been submitted by the federal line Ministries (i.e., Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Ministry of Livestock, Range and Forestry, Ministry of Energy and Water Resources and Ministry of Fishery and Marine Resources). In addition, triangulation has been used to cross-check with the NDC priorities and the stakeholder consultations.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assessment and studies on climate change, gender, and variabilities in water sector <p>Protecting the river banks. Improving equal access to clean and safe water through construction and rehabilitation of boreholes, shallow well. Establish and maintain strategic water reserves mega-dams, shallow wells to capture runoffs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Groundwater development and management ○ Transboundary water management of Shebelle and Juba basin <p>Development of drainage and storm water systems in urban centres. Geospatial technologies on water sector development, analysis and management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improve and develop water quality and management in rural and urban areas
<p>Energy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enhance gender transformative energy investments to adopt diversified adaptive energy technologies for sustained livelihoods. ○ Promotion of mini-grid renewable energy-based systems to increase access rates for the most vulnerable segments of the population such as women and youth ○ Supporting Electricity Service Providers to diversify their generation through hybridization and use of renewable energy sources to enhance their generation capacity and address the energy poverty. ○ Increase in production of non-forest biomass fuel briquettes, e.g., from agricultural waste, sawdust, and human waste, with emphasis on both men and women as well as youth. ○ Promote improved clean and safe cooking technologies. ○ Develop and adopt policy and legislative frameworks to promote gender transformative clean energy solutions ○
<p>Fishery</p>	<p>Develop and implement Gender transformative coastal zone policy, strategy and management plan. Improve capacity for fisher folks in terms of equipment, nets and boats. Support private sector investment in the fishery industry (e.g., establish cooling systems and provision of appropriate equipment for transportation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Value addition investments for fisheries resources. ○ Enhance the resilience of the fisheries value chains by promoting climate-smart fisheries development ○ Promote livelihood diversification for coastal communities including women and youth. <p>Improve monitoring and early warning systems of both sea-level rise impacts and extreme weather events for building adaptive capacity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Initiate mangrove & shoreline restoration programs. ○ Strengthen key fisheries management services for sound development and management of the fishery sector for resilience creation.
<p>Youth²⁶</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tree planting activities (Green Somalia Initiative). ○ Scale up TVET programs. ○ Recycling initiatives or projects. <p>Awareness and behavioural change campaigns towards climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Youth-led environmental advocacy initiatives. ○ Environmentally friendly innovations ○ Inter-Generational climate change adaptation for environmental sustainability ○ Clean-up campaigns and waste management. ○ Develop youth-inspired policies and action plans to be enacted locally ○ Support volunteering activities of environmental organizations and community-driven climate initiatives. ○ Enhance youth skills and employment creation (this is related to climate security nexus)

²⁶ Information obtained from the Ministry of Youth and Sports

4.5. Private Sector Engagement

The private sector has limited to no capacity to take actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Furthermore, the private sector has had limited engagement in climate change initiatives in the country despite their ability to establish a consolidated market in the absence of formal governance and regulatory frameworks. The sector controls and delivers services for electricity, waste management, and water supply. However, the informal sector it has been adversely affected by inadequate financial services and, low access to credit and other financial instruments.

The private sector contributes financially to disaster-related events, such as droughts and floods, through fundraising and resource mobilization to the affected people. For instance, during the Shabelle and Juba Rivers floods in 2019, the private sector raised more than USD 2.5 Million in funds for the flood-affected people. However, this needs to be formalized and institutionalized as a preparedness activity rather than being a reactive action after disaster takes place. Furthermore, they should be encouraged for disaster reduction and response through de-risking investment, including additional grants, access to loans for early-stage development, risk mitigation, capacity-building programmes, and harmonization and improvement of the regulatory framework. This investment should be consistent with guidelines for enhanced country ownership and country-driven-ness, as well as ensuring a strong focus on local private sector actors, including through operational linkages between international and local actors.²⁷

Somalia should step up private sector engagement in national climate change policies, strategies, and coordinating committees. The country should develop a national climate financing strategy or policy that encourages private sector investment in climate-related activities.

4.6. Civil Society Organizations

The capacity of Somalia's civil society organizations to engage on climate change and climate finance is also growing although the number of organisations remains small and the stakeholder discussions emphasized that the technical capacity of these organizations are limited. Out of CSOs, youth organizations are the most active and currently undertake research and awareness activities. The MOECC are open to civil society engagement and several meetings between MOECC, and civil society organizations have been held in the last few months.²⁸ Furthermore, Sweden via UNDP is currently supporting capacity building of youth organizations and youth-led initiatives including the establishment of Somalia Youth Climate Network.

More of such support is needed across different CSOs to enhance organisational capacities including project management, climate and environmental research, knowledge management, and knowledge dissemination.

²⁷ Update strategic plan for the Green Climate Fund (2020-2023)

²⁸ Interview with representatives of civil society organizations

4.7. Knowledge Sharing and Learning

Data acquisition and management as well as associated infrastructures for data and information are weak in Somalia. These issues hinder the development of evidence-based policies, plans, and projects. Furthermore, it reduces Somalia’s ability to prepare well informed concept notes, proposals and other relevant documents for project preparation. The following areas in knowledge sharing and learning and sharing require further support:

Build the capacity of the government (national and sub-national levels) in knowledge management (e.g., collection and compilation of climate data and developing a strategic plan or system for monitoring climate change).

Develop a national database system set up to monitor and report on climate change related grants and investments. The Ministry of Finance (MoF) and MOECC may be targeted.

Enhance capacities to forecast potential threats of large-scale disasters.

- Improve technical know-how and equipment related to data/information management.

Chapter 5: Readiness Vision, Needs, and Recommendation

The Somalia’s Readiness vision is shaped by the policy and institutional environment, national context and circumstances. Somalia’s readiness vision²⁹ is: **To attain improved access to international climate finance by enhancing the country’s ability to plan for, access, deliver, monitor and report on climate finance.** Using a SWOT analysis, this chapter has analysed the institutional capacities, identified the readiness gaps and provided an action plan that will contribute to the attainment of the readiness vision for the country.

5.1. Institutional Capacity (SWOT Analysis)

Table 7 briefly lays out Somalia’s strength, weakness, Opportunities and Threats in relation to institutional, technical capacity and regulatory framework which was conducted through stakeholder consultations.

Table 7: Summary of key findings from SWOT analysis

Institutional Capacity (Technical capacity and regulatory framework)	
Strengths	<p>National Climate Change policy and regulatory framework is in place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Adequate policy focus on adaptation, such as that in the NDC ○ Establishing enabling governance architecture in progress ○ Access to international support for climate finance readiness support such as GCF. <p>Access to climate finance mainly through dedicated international partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Some of the climate change related policies are gender aware and responsive

²⁹ Stakeholder consultations

<p>Weaknesses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No climate finance policy ○ No financial planning for climate action <p>Limited coordination among government institutions at the national level as well as sub-national levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Incomplete and weak policies and regulatory frameworks <p>Most of climate change resilience related policies and regulatory frameworks are not gender transformative/responsive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Weak policy implementation and enforcement <p>Limited opportunities for inclusive consultation and participation including CSOs, private sector, women, youth and other vulnerable people</p> <p>No advanced institutional capacities for access to climate finance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No accredited DAEs in Somalia ○ No established access to a variety of potential financial sources <p>Limited capacities for inclusive engagement including private sector engagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Limited coordination and sometimes competition between IAEs <p>Limited national capacity to deliver.</p> <p>Funds mainly disbursed as per the agreements between the donor and IAE (limited government involvement).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No national MRV system/framework <p>Lack of monitoring and reporting capacities at the national and local levels</p>
<p>Opportunities</p>	<p>Availability of technical capacity from partners to support the climate change action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strengthening coordination among government institutions for better climate action implementation. ○ Increasing opportunities for inclusive consultation and participation of stakeholders, including CSOs, private sector, women, youth, and vulnerable populations. <p>Building advanced institutional capacities for accessing climate finance.</p> <p>Establishing accredited DAEs to facilitate direct access to climate finance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Establishing a national MRV system/framework to ensure effective monitoring and reporting. <p>Availability of an international enabling environment e.g. Climate Protocols and agreements</p>
<p>Threats</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Political insecurity in Somalia ○ Inadequate tools and technologies for implementing Climate action ○ Gender inequalities in Climate Change programming <p>Limited availability of technical and financial resources especially from the international community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Challenges in aligning climate policies and actions with national development plans and priorities. ○ Potential resistance or lack of support from stakeholders to integrate gender-responsive approaches in climate initiatives. ○ Uncertainty in international funding flows and changing priorities of donor organizations. ○ Vulnerability to climate change impacts that could impede effective implementation of climate finance projects. ○ Inadequate public awareness and understanding about climate finance and its potential benefits.

5.2. Readiness Needs

This assessment suggests that Somalia can be viewed as a country with limited capacity in terms of planning, access, delivery, monitoring and reporting of climate finance. Despite substantial efforts in the past decade to establish an enabling national governance architecture, progress remains limited in terms of developing effective and responsive institutional capacities for the planning, accessing and management of funds. Robust capacity development is needed to effectively plan for climate finance allowing for the country to access funds from a wide range of sources. Table 8 summarizes the readiness needs of the country.

Table 8: Readiness Needs

GCF Readiness Objectives	Readiness Needs
<p>Capacity building for climate finance coordination</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Somalia does not have a national climate finance strategy or policy. No guidelines are in place to and integrate gender transformative approaches in planning, budgeting and implementation of climate investments. <p>The MOECC is national institution response for climate responses in the country. In addition, the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank of Somalia are responsible for the financial matters in the country. There is gap in the coordination among the institutions in terms of access and delivery of climate finance in the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No knowledge in monitoring climate finance flows to Somalia. ○ There is a need to develop tools for monitoring climate finance flows to the country. ○ Somalia cannot directly access international climate finance. There are no accredited DAEs in Somalia. <p>Somalia has capacity constraints in meeting international fiduciary standards (sound financial management, transparency, independence, and professional standards), gender equality and social & environmental safeguards</p>
<p>Strengthened adaptation planning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The private sector has had limited engagement in climate change initiatives in the country. <p>Limited capacity of all stakeholders in integration of gender transformative approaches in climate adaption planning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of comprehensive and In-depth gender analysis to inform integration of gender transformative approaches across climate adaptation and mitigation sectors. ○ Limited participation of women and youth in Adaptation Planning and implementation.
<p>Knowledge sharing and learning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Somalia has no experience in measuring, reporting, and verifying domestic, private, and international climate finance. ○ Limited knowledge and tools in gender responsive planning and budgeting in climate actions/ investments ○ In addition, knowledge sharing and learning are ad-hoc. ○ Developing a climate-related knowledge management platform
<p>Strategic frameworks for low-emission investment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Somalia lacks a climate resilient investment framework. <p>Somalia also lacks the capacity to measure the amount of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the country. There is no MRV - Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system in the country.</p>

Paradigm-shifting pipeline development	Somalia has limited capacity to design, plan and implement gender responsive /transformative climate-related projects beyond a narrow range of sectors. Somalia faces challenges in developing a pipeline of bankable projects, which could help increase climate related investment in the country.
---	--

5.3. Readiness Action Plan

The climate finance readiness needs discussed under the preceding section of this report reflects the desires of Somalia’s stakeholders. They present opportunities for national and international climate finance to play an important role in leveraging Somalia’s existing efforts and can help to address potential barriers that exist in the planning and access requirements for climate finance. Table 9 presents the readiness action plan³⁰ to address the readiness gaps of Somalia.

Table 9: Readiness action plan

Readiness Activity	Description of actions	Estimated Cost (USD)	Timeline	Delivery Partner
Improve climate finance planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve climate finance planning by developing a gender responsive climate finance policy. GCF Readiness Support to Somalia can support the country’s NDA in developing such a policy. Develop guidelines for climate finance planners to integrate gender transformative approaches in planning, budgeting and implementation of climate-financing/ investments in line with the NGAP 2023-2025. 	500,000	By mid-2024	GWPO UN Agencies such as UNDP and NDA
Support to enhance the capacity of the established coordination mechanism to facilitate the the access and delivery of climate finance in the country	<p>Consolidate the gains and effort achieved by the relevant institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacitate the relevant institutions in gender transformative approaches for climate financing-with aim to achieve inclusive decision making 	80,000	2025	GWPO UN agencies

³⁰ The action plan was reviewed and discussed in the stakeholder meeting held on 20th- 21st March 2023. The participants provided inputs and suggestions and these have been integrated into the action plan.

<p>Build Somalia’s capacity in developing a pipeline of bankable projects, which could help increase climate related investment in the country.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Address some of the barriers to mobilize and scale up climate finance in key mitigation and adaptation priority areas. <p>Develop a climate-resilience investment programme that identifies paradigm-shifting investment priorities for the country that can be taken forward into bankable projects.</p> <p>Strengthen the capacity of national institutions to design, select, and fund national and state-level climate change projects or programmes informed by in-depth gender analysis, in order to increase the coverage of climate-related activities and to develop bankable projects to attract further investment.</p> <p>Enhance the capacity of national institutions in designing, planning and implementation gender transformative /responsive climate resilient investments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Develop business case(s) on economic and societal benefits of a gender transformative approach in climate resilience investments/financing 	<p>800,000</p>	<p>By end of 2025</p>	<p>GWPO</p>
<p>Catalyze investments in sustainable development/blended financing for the accredited private sector entities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support the accredited entities in operationalization innovative financing instruments like blended finance opportunities 	<p>600,000</p>	<p>2026 (by the end of the multi-year Readiness Programme)</p>	<p>GWPO UN agencies</p>
<p>Build capacity of Somali institutions to meet international fiduciary standards.</p>	<p>Develop minimum accreditation standards including gender standards for accessing and delivering climate finance from international funding streams.</p>	<p>80,000</p>	<p>2025</p>	<p>GWPO UN agencies</p>

Readiness Needs Assessment Report

<p>Strengthen inclusive stakeholder coordination and engagement on climate finance including private sector engagement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Step up private sector engagement in national climate change policies, strategies and coordinating committees. ○ Design targeted multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize stakeholders at national level to foster dialogue on processes to ensure equality in access to finance for enhancing gender transformative transactions ○ Ensure equal participation of women and men in climate investments /financing processes 	<p>500,000</p>	<p>2025</p>	<p>GWPO Accredited banks such as the African Development Bank</p>
<p>Build the capacity of institutions in knowledge management, sharing, monitoring and reporting.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Develop a national MRV system to help Somalia understand GHG sources and trends, design mitigation strategies and other climate policy actions. <p>Enhance capacity of knowledge management and sharing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Develop tools for monitoring and reporting climate finance flows into the country. 	<p>450,000</p>	<p>2026</p>	<p>GWPO UNDP</p>

References

- African Development Bank. (2020). Somalia Economic Outlook. Retrieved from <https://www.afdb.org/en/countries-east-africa-somalia/somalia-economic-outlook>
- Croome and Hussein. (2020). Climate crisis, gender inequalities and local response in Somalia/Somaliland. <https://www.fmreview.org/issue64/croome-hussein>
- FGS. (2018). The Initial National Communication for Somalia.
- Funds for Peace. (2020). Fragile States Index Annual Report 2020. Retrieved from <https://fragilestatesindex.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/fsi2020-report.pdf>
- Government of Somalia. (2020). Somalia Updated Nationally Determined Contributions
- Government of Somalia. (2021). Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) financing strategy
- HDI values are not available for Somalia in recent years. Somalia would rank 165 out of 170 countries in the 2010 Global Human Development Report if internationally comparable data were available.
- HOASSO. (2020). Final Draft Mitigation Analysis and Costing Report Somalia
- HOASSO. (2021), Macro-economic impacts and sustainable development benefits of achieving Somalia NDC (mitigation) actions for Somalia
- HOASSO. (2021). Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Financing Strategy for Somalia
- Maystadt and Ecker. (2014). Extreme Weather and Civil War: Does Drought Fuel Conflict in Somalia through Livestock Price Shocks?. American Journal of Agricultural Economics, 96: 1157-1182. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ajae/aau010>
- MoPIED. (2019). National Development Plan (NDP-9).
- Mustafe Abdi. (2022). Access to Finance and Financial Inclusion in Somalia, National Economic Council of Somalia
- NAP Global Network. (2017). The Framework for Gender-Responsive National Adaptation Plan. <https://www.iisd.org/reader/napgn-en-2017-framework-for-gender-considerations-national-adaptation-planning/2-why-a-gender-responsive-nap-process>
- ND-GAIN. (2021). Country Index. Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative. Available at <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/> (Accessed 22 March 2021).
- Pape & Karamba. (2019). From data to development: Poverty and policy in Somalia. Retrieved from World Bank Blogs: <https://blogs.worldbank.org/africacan/data-development-poverty-and-policy-somalia>
- Press release World Bank. (2020). Somalia to receive debt relief under the enhance HIPC Initiative

Rüttinger, Lukas; Gerald Stang, Dan Smith, Dennis Tänzler, Janani Vivekananda et al. (2015). A New Climate for Peace – Taking Action on Climate and Fragility Risks. Adelphi. <https://www.adelphi.de/en/publication/new-climate-peace-%E2%80%93-taking-action-climate-and-fragility-risks>

Scek, A.. (2022). Assessment Somalia – Domestic Revenue Mobilization and Institutional Development, National Economic Council of Somalia

SIDRA. (2019). Study report on gender dimensions of climate change related projects in Somalia. https://media.africaportal.org/documents/Gender_CC_Study_Report_Final.pdf

Somali Environment issues SWOT Analysis of the Policy and Institutional Framework (2019)

Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan. (2020). https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/HRP_2021-Somalia.pdf

UN Common Country Analysis. (2020). <https://somalia.un.org/en/91993-un-common-country-analysis-somalia-2020>

UNDP. (2022). Project on Enhancing climate resilience of vulnerable communities and ecosystems in Somalia (2015 – 2022).

UNEP, UN WOMEN, DPPA & UNDP. (2020) Gender, Climate & Security. Sustaining inclusive peace on the frontlines of climate change. <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2020/gender-climate-and-security-en.pdf?la=en&vs=215>

UNFPA Somalia. (2019). Gender Equity: hit or miss in the Somali population. <https://somalia.unfpa.org/en/publications/gender-equity-hit-or-miss-somali-population>

World Bank. (2019) Somalia 2019 Flood Impact and Needs Assessment. <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/764681585029507635/pdf/Somalia-2019-Floods-Impact-and-Needs-Assessment.pdf>

World Bank. (2019). Population, total – Somalia. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?end=2019&locations=SO&start=1960&view=chart>

World Bank. (2021). Climate Change Portal. Retrieved from World Bank Group: <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/somalia/climate-data-historical>



Web www.gwp.org

Email gwp@gwp.org

Discover iwr.mactionhub.org/

Global Water Partnership (GWP) Secretariat

PO Box 24177, 104 51 Stockholm, SWEDEN

Visitors address: Linnégatan 87D,